RANDOM REMINISCENCES

Continued from first page.

John D. Wilson, John H. Davis, D. A. Penick and others came my way in course of time, when I had all the genial society I could make proper use of.

I shall ever revere the memory of the "plain blunt" fellow student George A. Russell as he had a farewell tear for me as he alone went with me to the hack to see me off, when I felt obliged to leave the seminary rather prematurely in April 1857, just before the closing exercises of our third year.

There may be and I devontly hope, many seminary students as pure and good souls as George A. Russell but none purer and better ever came my way. The last time I evea met him was at the Little Rock Assembly in 1873 sixteen years after our tearful parting at the Seminary. "Gabriel, I am sorry for you but I can't cry for you now as you have been trying to make things go the way you have been resoluting."

Gabriel was a name given me at this seminary by the piously rollicking Pitzer as a kind of facetious parody on the lines.

"I'll rise and touch the Heavenly strings,
And vie with Gabriel while he sings."

Occasionally for years I have received letters addressed Rev. Gabriel T. Price from parties in Prince Edward, Charlotte and Buckingham counties. These I always honored by taking out of the office and answering as I best knew how.

Most of these correspondents had been members of sacred music classes which I had the privilege of teaching during my three years at the seminary.

I made more ready money in that service than I have ever received since for preaching, considering the time given and the preparation demanded.

W. T. P.

To Fight at Bull Run.

Twenty five thousand members of the National Guard, under the command of Major General Henry C. Corbin, U. S. A., will fight the battle of Bull Run over again next fall. Arrangements are now complete for the momentous occasion, which will be one of the most novel and interesting events in modern military training. It will undoubtedly be the largest mimic battle ever held.

The rules under which the National Guard is now working, provide for such practice every year. Last year the Guardsmen prosecuted their maneuvers in Kentucky and Fort Leavenworth, Kan. This year the Bull Run grounds have been chosen. Outside of the unique interest attaching to any modern fighting in such a historic spot, it is anticipated that military points will be adduced which will have a bearing on the two great battles fought at Bull Run from the historian's viewpoint. The old positions will be used and in many respects the same tactics will be employed as in the days of '61. Just how much modern methods of warfare will change the mode of procedure will be interesting to observe.

This conflict will take place during the combined maneuvres of regular soldiers and militiamen of the Atlantic division, at Manassas, Virginia, from Sept. 5 to 20. The movements of Generals Lee and Pope 40 yeare ago will be closely followed, but improvements that have been made in the art of killing an enemy will be taken into account in deciding as to which side wins.

As many as 18,000 militiamen and 7,000 regulars will take part in the mimic battle, which will cover a fighting area of about 60 square miles.

General Chaffee will observe the maneuvers, and no doubt thousands of excursionists from many parts of the Union, will visit the famous ground.

There has been little change in the physical aspect of the old battle ground, which is now being surveyed and the chief points marked out for the coming conflict.

A modest monument, close by the Henry house, marking the spot where the bloody conflict between the Confederates and the Federal forces took place, is the sole innovation.

A sparcely-settled community is embraced in the territory covered by the battle ground, which is a succession of beautiful valleys. Many cross roads are encountered over the old battlefield, which lead to hills running up the sides of the Blue Ridge mountains.

Cass.

Cass is one among the many places that needs to make itself known for its equals are not in the country when it comes to general business industries. There is some sickness in this part at present two cases of typhoid fever in the town.

Mrs. Charles Slavin of Durbin is a patient at the hospital, also, Mrs. Arbogast of Greenbank.

Joe Buzzard the assessor was here shaking hands with the people last week, Joe is a good assessor.

Mrs. Wm. Gladwell of Frost who has been at the hospital for some time has returned home.

Marion Burr of Academy, has been putting in some new phones for the Elkins and Ronceverte Telephone Co.

Mr. John White the clerk in the Co.'s store will start for St. Louis July 4th, to spend a months vacation.

Ed. Madison has quit the big mill and is working on his farm on Beaver Creek.

Miss Grace McLaughlin and Marie Arbuckle of Greenbrier are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Arbuckle.

Rev. Watkins preached at Dunmore Sunday.

A lawn party was given for the benefit of the Presbyterian church last Wednesday evening which quite a success.

Geiger-Hambrick.

Saturday afternoon 4 o'clock, at Inframonte cottage, West Marlinton a well attended marriage was celebrated by W. T. Price, when Mr. John A. Geiger and Mrs. Susan A. Hambrick, were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. The groom is a well known resident of the Driftwood vicinity.

The bride is a daughter of George Tracy near Cass.

The bride's mother—and a brother of the groom with a number of other relatives were present. The parties took the evening train for Stony Bottom for the home of the groom.

William Randolph Hearst, a philanthropical prince of good fellows, estimated wealth, $100,000,000, inherited largely from his "Pa." W. J. Bryan, murderer of Plutocrats and other octopi, estimated wealth, $250,000, accumulated mostly in leading the Democratic party to defeat. Alton B. Parker, plutocrat, worth possibly $30,000, or about half as much as Pierpont Morgan's livery stable groom. Will our good neighbors, the Watchman and Independent please explain or paste in hat for reference.—Wm. H. Sawyers.

Call for Senatorial Convention.

By virtue of the authority vested in us by the executive committee a District Delegate Convention for the Tenth Senatorial District of West Virginia is hereby called to meet at Webster Springs, in Webster county in said district, at the court house in said town, on Thursday July 14th, 1904, at 1 o'clock p. m. of that day, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for the office of State Senator to represent said district in the Senate of said State; and for the purpose of selecting an executive committee for said District and the transaction of any other proper business that may come before said convention.

Given under our hands this 17th day of June, 1904.

JOE A. CRADDOCK,
Chairman.

B. S. WOODDELL, Sec'y.

Paternal Affection.

Some feelings are to mortals given
With less of earth in them than heaven;
And, if there be a human tear
From passion's dross refined and clear,
A tear so limped and so meek,
It would not stain an angel's cheek,
'Tis that which pious fathers shed
Upon a dutetous daughter's head.

W. Scott.

Notice to Debtors.

All persons indebted to me will please come and settle by July 15th or I will be compelled to put account into officers hands for collection as I must have what is due me.

J. D. PAYNE.
Scebert, W. Va.

6-27-3t

SANE IN INSANE ASYLUMS.

Odd Cases of People Who Voluntarily Forego Their Freedom—Some Fear Going Mad.

"Not all the people imprisoned in madhouses are insane. No, siree, not by a long shot. I've known scores of asylum inmates who had more sense than their keepers, and who were not crazy in any sense of the word."

The speaker, according to the Chicago Tribune, was an old attendant who had seen 30 years' service.

"I do not refer to inmates who are sanity itself on all points but one—the victims of monomania," he continued. "No; quite apart from these unfortunates, there are hundreds who live and die in lunatic asylums and yet are no more mad than their keepers. I myself have known several cases where men and women voluntarily immured themselves in asylums simply out of fear that they might go mad. They are neurotics, people who are always getting strange fancies into their heads, chiefly the result of laziness—and are haunted by the fear that some day they will lose their reason. I know one such man who has voluntarily made a 'lunatic' of himself for over 30 years, without showing the least sign of insanity.

"Then there are others—and theses cases are numerous—whom drink has driven out of their senses at one time or another, and who have committed deeds of violence. A few weeks' retreat and treatment has put them all right again; but, although they are as sane as possible in confinement, it is not safe to give them their freedom for fear of relapse under temptation outside.

"In numbers of cases patients who have been cured and discharged return to us of their own free will. And there are others who might go back into the world, but have become so attached to their environment that they elect to spend the rest of their days in it.

"There can be no doubt that many of the sane inmates of asylums are much safer there than outside, and it is this knowledge which sends many of them to us and keeps them with us. Among my own people here is a very clever doctor, who a few years ago had a practice bringing him in a large income. He was, however, the victim of a strong periodic impulse to introduce poison in his patients' medicine, and the fear that some day he would yield to it and thus become a murderer grew so strong that he sold his practice and became an inmate here.

"The most remarkable cases, though, are those who become inmates of asylums rather than part from those they love. We have two sisters here, one hopelessly insane, the other as right as any woman living. They have always been devoted to each other, and when it was found necessary, 20 odd years ago, to confine the former, her sister, who was on the eve of marriage, broke off her engagement and decided to spend the rest of her life with her relative.

"There are also scores of people in the criminal asylums who are of perfectly sound mind—in fact, many of them have never been anything else. They have, however, contrived to simulate madness and thus escape the hangman or a long term of penal servitude.

Anomalies of the Peerage.

Curious as it is that the duke of Devonshire should derive his title from a county with which neither he nor his ancestors have ever had the remotest connection, he is far from singular in this respect among his brother peers. Taking the dukes of England alone, it is sufficient to say that Manchester, Newcastle, Marlborough and Fife have no connection at all, either territorial or residential, with the place titularly associated with them. More singular still, there are Scottish peers, even representative peers for Scotland in parliament—for example, Viscount Falkland—who are of purely English descent and own not a single acre north of the Tweed; while there are Irish peers, such as Viscount Valentia, quite unconnected with Ireland, and sitting in the house of commons for English constituencies.

Carpenters in Far East.

In the big lumber mills of America they think nothing of reducing great pine sticks to kindling-wood in a few minutes, and the millman is merely required to see that the stick is secured straight in the carriage. Such a man, says a writer in Everybody's Magazine, would be bewildered if suddenly compelled to follow the Philippine method of lumber reduction. There the largest sticks are sawed by hand.

Even woods as hard as teak are set up on a frame, and two laborers monotonously pull a big saw through its tough length for days and days, until they have produced the slabs of which eastern furniture is made. Yet, in spite of the length of time necessary to achieve such a result, these woods are exported to civilized countries at good profit.

After the lumber is cut into comparatively small pieces, it is sold to the native carpenters and builders to be erected into houses. But the native carpenter has a task before him that requires greater skill than is required of his fellow craftsmen in the United States. The modern carpenter is little more than a joiner of parts. The intricate moldings and beadings used in our houses are made in mills by machinery, and come ready finished to the joiner's hand. All he has to do is to put them together.

The carpenter of the far east receives the wood in the rough, exactly as it is left by the sawyer. He, or a fellow tradesman, must carve his moldings before they can be placed in the houses. In India, China, Turkey, Syria and adjacent countries these clever artisans may be seen working with tools as primitive almost as those used in the days before America was discovered. Occasionally an enterprising native will introduce a small piece of western-made machinery, but not often. Lathes are everywhere employed, but they are not the steel article exported from the United States. The wood to be turned is secured in a spindle; a cord attached to a flexible stick is given a turn or two round it; the other end of the cord is drawn taut, and the resulting bow is worked backward and forward. The effect of this is to whirl the wood rapidly, when it may be easily shaped by means of knives and chisels.

Fiduciary Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the accounts of M. D. McLaughlin administrator of Susan E. McLaughlin are before me for settlement, and that I have appointed July 16, 1904, as the time and my office at the court house of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, as the place, for receiving proof of all debts and demands against the said decedents estate, at which time all persons interested may attend.

Given under my hand this 3rd day of June 1904.

J. H. PATTERSON,
Comm'r of Accounts Pocahotas County, West Virginia.